

Codfish

Codfish freshened and flaked at home is favored in my family above that which is purchased already shredded, but that is simply a matter of taste and the shredded codfish can be used if preferred. The best codfish is of a rich, creamy color, in thick, moist pieces, instead of being white, shingling and dry from too much salt. Prepared in suitable ways it is equally nice for breakfast, luncheon, dinner or supper.

Codfish and Eggs.

To each cup of flaked and freshened fish, add two well-beaten eggs; season with pepper, and salt if needed; drop by tablespoons into hot fat and fry until brown.

Codfish Croquettes

To one cup of flaked and freshened fish add two cups of bread crumbs which have been moistened with hot milk; mash together, mix in a beaten egg, season with salt and pepper, form into flat croquettes and fry.

Codfish Fritters

To three well-beaten eggs, add one cup of flaked and freshened fish; make this into a batter with one-half cup of flour, in which has been sifted one-half teaspoon each of baking powder and salt. Cook by dropping tablespoons of the mixture into hot fat.

Baked Codfish Hash

To each cup of finely flaked and freshened codfish allow two cups of chopped cold potatoes; mix in two tablespoons of melted butter and one cup of milk; pack in a buttered pan, cover and bake thirty minutes.

Fried Salt Codfish

Cut the fish in squares and soak in cold water overnight; dry on a cloth and dip each square in beaten egg, to which has been added one tablespoon of cream; roll the fish in flour and fry a golden brown in hot fat.

Codfish Chowder

Brown one cup of finely minced salt pork and place it in the chowder kettle; add a layer of sliced raw potatoes with a seasoning of salt and pepper, a layer of flaked and freshened codfish, a layer of broken milk crackers sprinkled over with bits of butter, and lastly another layer of fish; pour on enough milk to cover and cook slowly until the potatoes are done; add a little more milk before serving if necessary.

Escalloped Codfish

Into a well-buttered baking pan place layers of flaked and freshened fish and boiled rice or macaroni; season each layer with salt, pepper and plenty of butter; pour over enough milk to cover, then add a sprinkling of bread crumbs with several bits of butter on the top. Bake slowly until nicely browned.

KNITTED SILK GIRDLES TO REPLACE CORSETS

To accentuate the long, slender silhouette of the season, corsets are being done away with by French women in favor of belts, of knitted silk, deep enough to confine both hips and thighs, and so perfectly boned that no break is visible whatever in the outline, and women have never seemed more graceful, wholesome and comfortable.

The bust has resumed its natural position and more than ever it is impossible to wear a corset with the evening dresses of the day—where the corage is often merely a drapery or "voilage" of silk or chiffon, with the lowest cut lining.

Fruit Rice Cream

Beat into one pint of whipped cream one cupful of boiled rice (not quite cold) and one large tablespoonful of dissolved gelatine. Put into a mold and serve with the following sauce. Make a rich white sugar syrup and add a glassful of orange marmalade, and pour around the outturned mold. Other fruits can be used.

To Thread Needle

The needlewoman to whom threading a needle causes annoyance should buy a small magnifying glass. If she fastens this on one side of her work basket and holds the needle and thread under the glass she will have no trouble in threading the needle.

This is especially convenient for elderly women, and, in fact, for any one whose eyes are impaired.

Sponge Cake

This is a new and very good sponge cake. Six eggs well beaten, one cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon extract, one cupful of flour, and one teaspoonful of baking powder; beat until very light; bake rather slowly.

Powder pommies is the name given to new little powder envelopes for the face, which may readily be slipped into a vanity box.

BETTER FIRE PROTECTION IN FACTORIES.

The attempt to revise the Building Code has so far been notable chiefly because of open charges that certain concerns through revision were planning to secure the exclusive use of their materials. But the passage by the Legislature of the Wagner bill, which creates a commission to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in cities, with especial regard to fire danger to the operators, really marks a forward step.

The measure was urged by the Committee on Safety and other civic bodies, including labor organizations. It adds nothing in the way of immediate protection against fire, but it does give promise of a thorough inquiry, with the assistance of competent experts, which should result in better laws and permanent reforms throughout the State. In the present circumstances the best that seems attainable is the strictest possible enforcement of the old laws regarding provisions against fire.

After the New York Slocum disaster the Federal Government was moved to greater vigilance in the inspection of harbor craft. There are reasons for believing that its watchfulness has been relaxed. After the repeated warnings it has received there can be no conceivable excuse for responsible officials, in case of any negligence in enforcing such laws as exist with all possible rigor. —New York World.

LAKE OF SOLID SODA IN EAST AFRICA.

Wonderful as have been the reports of the vast soda deposit at Lake Magadi in East Africa, the tendency hitherto has been to deem the stories fantastic. Now, however, the mystery is cleared up by the report of an expedition which penetrated quite to the interior of Britain's remote possession—as far, indeed, as fifteen miles from the frontier of German East Africa. The ascertained facts, according to the "Chemical News," are more surprising than were the first reports. What, in the case of an ordinary lake, would be water consists at Magadi of a solid deposit of soda, with a hard surface looking like pink marble. During the wet season—which in this region is very short—the surface is covered with a few inches of water. Immediately after the cessation of the rains the whole of the surface becomes dry with the exception of a margin about thirty yards wide. Even during the wet season the amount of water on the surface in no way renders impracticable the working of the deposit. For many years "Indians" from Niarobi, who use this soda for washing purposes and as snuff, have been removing it from the lake without regard to the season.

TRADES AND INSANITY.

Some typical insanity rates for various industrial occupations were recently published, says World Progress. The rate per cent. for shipwrights was 5.8, watchmakers, 8.9, builders 7.7, printers 7.7, tailors 11, bootmakers 10.5, bankers 6.8, tobaccoists 6.0, brewers 6.1, inn keepers 10.5, barmen 12.2, French polishers 13.8, general shopkeepers 19.1. Brokers, agents, &c., have a rate of 12.4, bankers 9.3, commercial travellers 15.5 and warehousemen 47.1. Railwaymen suffer much less from insanity than seamen. Their rate is 6.9, that of seamen 16.9. General laborers have the high rate of 39.1.

Tip believes that in another generation, under the present scientific ideal of thinness, all the fat in humanity will about begin to breed out, and years hence fat folk will be as rare to be seen as they are common now. And then, we shall have to go back and be brutes again, and give up humanity. Our chief advantage over the brute creation is eating when not hungry and drinking when not dry. Grub and germs are the everlasting litany of death to-day. The grub starts the condition for the germs to plant in.—Tip, in the New York Press.

In 1888 Mark Twain received from Yale College the degree of master of arts, and the same college made him a doctor of literature in 1901. A year later the university of his own State, at Columbia, Mo., conferred the same degree, and then, in 1907, came the crowning honor, when venerable Oxford tendered him the doctor's robe. "I don't know why they should give me a degree like that," he said, quaintly. "I never doctored any literature. I wouldn't know how."—Harper's Weekly.

The universal determination to have peace is exemplified by the fact that European manufacturers of war material are overrun with orders from all parts of the world. The instruction that the way to avoid war is to prepare for it, having been passed upon all nations the Powers of the world from China to Chile are testifying their determination to have peace by getting ready to fight for it.

Perhaps the time will come when women will vote, but at least they will never be able to throw mud straight enough to hit the candidate they aim at.

Detroit's remarkable growth in population is ascribed to the automobile. From the first that city has been one of the great centres of automobile manufacture in this country.

PRETEND TO OPERATE.

Fake Surgery Tried With Success in Some Cases of Hallucination.

According to a Detroit surgeon, there are many sane persons who, believing that they are threatened with some dangerous disease, insist on undergoing severe operations in order that their lives may be saved.

"We do not really perform these operations," he explains in the News-Tribune, "but I have assisted at many imaginary ones to gratify the whim of a patient suffering from some form of hysteria."

"We had a young girl here a year ago with a most obstinate attack of hysteria which took a very curious form. She would never lie down in her bed, but invariably sat bolt upright with her back against the foot rail, constantly turning her head from side to side like an automaton."

"I had watched her do this many times, and one day I asked her why she continued it, to which she replied that there was a string in her head which pulled it from side to side, and that until it was cut she would have no rest."

"This remark gave me an idea, and I asked if she would allow me to examine her head. She was perfectly willing, and after an inspection lasting twenty minutes, I gravely announced that she was quite right, and that the only cure was a slight operation in order to sever the string."

"She clasped her hands with delight like a child and declared that was what she had told several doctors, but that they had all laughed at her. Would I perform the operation at once? I thought it better, however, to defer doing so until the morning, after I had consulted the visiting surgeons."

"Having explained the circumstances, the imaginary operation was agreed upon, and the following morning the young woman was led into the surgery, placed upon the operating table and anaesthetics were administered. Part of her luxuriant hair was cut off and a portion of the back of the head two inches above the nape of the neck was shaved smooth."

"Then, in order that there should be something to show for the imaginary operation, the scalp was lanced until the blood ran, leaving a cut about two and a half inches in length. This was bound but not strapped, and the patient was conveyed back to her bed, where she remained for forty minutes before returning to consciousness."

"Meantime I had taken a piece of an ordinary E violin string about four inches long and soaked it in water until it resembled a raw sinew, the object of this, of course, being to show the patient the actual string taken out of her head. When she returned to consciousness she was told how entirely successful the operation had been and shown the string which had been the cause of all her trouble, after which she fell into a natural sleep and awoke perfectly restored. From that day to this she has been entirely cured of her hallucination."

A Malayan Devil Tree.

Writes a resident of Penang, in the Malay peninsula: "I dare contend that I know a certain tree in Penang which has more devils in it for its size than any other tree you can find either in or out of Malaya. This tree was in my compound and the native servants were so frightened of it that they wouldn't sleep in the house. My boy Pakiri one night pointed out twenty-six distinct devils to me and said that they were bad devils, for they had given Pakiri the stomach ache and made his legs wobble and it was 'better master give waddy.' I quite believe that spirits, and very evil ones, too, had got into Pakiri's head, but I fancy they were made in Germany and only cost a couple of dollars a dozen quarts."

"Still that tree was a fruitful source of annoyance, for it used to drown folk on the beach and the servants wouldn't pass under it at night. Anything dead that happened to be floating by appeared to want to come ashore just there and roost in that particular tree and the result was that I was not particularly sorry to move. Neither was Pakiri, but he is still affected by spirits at times. I'm a bit sick of ghosts myself."

"I once wrote an account of some nice, respectable Malayan ghosts and showed it to a friend. He sent it to the Asiatic society; they published it; Andrew Lang read it; Andrew Lang wrote a book on it and referred to me in a footnote; people read the book and now I am deluged with letters asking if those ghosts are real ghosts. Moral: Beware of ghosts—they are not healthy."

Wide Tires Road Savers.

The French, who have the longest experience of any people in modern times in road building, require wide tires. Other Europeans have, from observations, followed their example. American cities, working out their problems in their own way are making regulations along the same lines to preserve their pavements and save in taxes. State high departments make traction tests, and demonstrate mathematically the advantage of wide tires. Why, then, should there be any opposition to accepting this mass of testimony?

The world is full of people who give with the right hand and grab it back with the left.

California Wine Grapes.

The total number of tons of wine grapes handled by the wineries in this vicinity during the last season reaches the surprising total of 70,000 tons. If these 70,000 tons of grapes had been converted into sweet wine the total number of gallons would approximate 5,600,000. It would be safe to say that at least 10 per cent. of this tonnage was converted into dry wines, which would bring the number of gallons up to a higher figure. As between table and wine grapes the wine grape industry at the present time looks to be in the better shape. At \$10 a ton for the common variety of grapes a rancher can show profit. As table grapes have been selling for the last year or so there is little or no profit in them.—Stockton Mail.

A Kentuckian's Tobacco Crop.

C. C. Carter of St. Elmo reports what is doubtless the largest yield of tobacco ever made in the county. On ten acres of land Mr. Carter secured an average of 1,640 pounds an acre. The crop was sold for \$10 a hundred, bringing the snug sum of \$164 an acre. For a number of years Mr. Carter has been raising small crops of tobacco which have invariably brought larger returns.—Pembroke Journal.

Message Stopped by Mountain.

It has been observed repeatedly on board vessels stationed west of Cape Otway (at the southern tip of Australia) that it was impossible to communicate with vessels situated in the port of Melbourne. This has been attributed to the fact that the mountain which forms the cape contains large quantities of metallic minerals which absorb electric waves.—Chicago Tribune.

"MADAME MOSELLE" AT THE AUDITORIUM, TOLEDO

Musical comedy will reign supreme at the Auditorium Theatre Sunday evening, when "Madame Moselle," which is termed by the management a "French vaudeville," will be seen for the first four nights of the week, with matinee Wednesday. The organization comes here under the management of Chase and Everall, and contains a rather remarkable cast of comedians and singers, who will interpret the various roles. The play is an adaptation of a musical skit which had its original presentation in Paris, and has been made over into English by Edward Paulson, who has given us many popular librettos since he first established a reputation by writing the perennial "Erminie." The management have extended every effort to make "Madame Moselle" a meritorious presentation, and to this end made it a distinct stipulation with George W. Lederer, from whom they purchased the American rights, to personally direct the staging of the play. Mr. Lederer has to this end racked his fertile brain for new ideas and effects, which he has embodied in "Madame Moselle." One of the novelties will be the ensemble number, in which the "Beauty Models" appear with coiffures of various colors. This is the first time that a group of young ladies with varicolored hair will be seen in one collection. The musical gems will appeal strongly to the singing and whistling contingent of the theatregoers.

The story concerns the adventures of Nina Vane, a young lady who has just taken a course of education in Paris, and who arrives in New York at her home for the purpose of finishing her studies in a school for young ladies, near New York. There is a school termed "Madame Moselle's Academy" and at the same time there is an art school which is conducted by a Madame Eva Moselle, and it is through the fact that Eva is induced to go to the wrong academy by Fred Corson, a young man with whom she is in love, that the many ludicrous complications and situations arise.

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